

The Alexandria Gazette

WEDNESDAY EVEN'G, JANUARY 7.

LOCAL.—The weather, early this morning, was quite cold and some ice formed.—Mr. Benj. Barton, summoned as a juror at the County Court, declined to take the oaths tendered to him, and was, therefore, not qualified.—Fence stealing goes on unchecked in the suburbs; the fence around the garden of the once beautiful residence of Mrs. Perry, lower end of Fairfax street, is nearly all carried away.—The roof of the engine house at the Orange and Alexandria Railroad depot, has been raised and a cupola built over the turn table to protect it from the weather.—A bill has been introduced into the Washington city councils, to relieve the city from any further liability on account of the Alexandria and Washington R. R., by transferring the interest of the city in the road to A. Hay, on certain conditions.—The Washington Chronicle Says;—"Chauncey H. Snow is announced as a candidate to represent the Alexandria district in the Congress of the United States."—The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is at present free from obstructing and boats are daily arriving at and departing from Georgetown; during the past week forty-five boats arrived.

The New York Express complains much of the action of the British government in relation to the Alabama, and other Confederate cruisers, and says that the effect of the recent captures by the Alabama has been to increase the rates of freight on American vessels—to put up the war risks—and to turn the commerce of the world over to Great Britain.

The Washington Republican says, "Gen. Hooker left the city last evening on his return to the Army of the Potomac. It is reported in military circles that he had in pocket authority to supersede Gen. Burnside." This is doubtful.

The Cincinnati Enquirer gives statements concerning Gen. McNeil, of Mo., in relation to his conduct towards the wives and children of the men he recently hung, which, if true, will be looked upon by all men, as requiring action by his superiors in office.

There are various contradictory rumors afloat, relative to Mediation and Intervention—some letters from Europe affirming one thing and others declaring exactly the contrary.

Wm. H. Rasin, of Prince George's County, Md., has been arrested in Baltimore, charged with being about to carry a mail to Richmond.

Rumors are again afloat concerning a change in the Cabinet at Washington. Mr. Seward is still aimed at.

Gen. Duryea, believing that there is a design to ignore his claims to promotion, has resigned his position in the U. S. army.

The Washington Star contradicts the report of the latest raid upon Dumfries—that of Friday last.

The defalcation of the gambling Paymaster, Maj. Isaac N. Cook, is said to be nearly a quarter of a million of dollars.

There was a "furry" of snow last night, in this neighborhood.

GEN. ROSECRANS'S OPERATIONS.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

A single paragraph from Gen. Rosecrans' dispatch is worth whole volumes of silly talk about "an overwhelming defeat of the rebels." He says "this whole country is a natural fortification. No great battle can be fought without making regular approaches." Gen. Rosecrans' course after the battle of the 2d was a counterpart to that of McClellan's in Antietam. In dispatches to Gen. Halleck, published in the official organ here, he says: "The 3d was spent in bringing up and distributing provisions and ammunition. To-morrow (Sunday) we shall probably not fight unless attacked."

Though the retreat of the enemy was known to Gen. Rosecrans on the morning of the 4th, he adds in his dispatch to Gen. Halleck, "the day (4th) was occupied in distributing ammunition, burying the dead, and collecting arms from the field of battle. The pursuit was commenced from the centre, the two leading brigades arriving on the west side of Stone river this evening." From such dispatches of an educated and experienced soldier, men of sense get an idea of the real difficulties of making an extended interior campaign in just such a sort of country as that between Washington and Richmond.

"THROWING AWAY THE MITTENS."—We find the following paragraph in the Rochester Union and Advertiser—a Democratic journal of New York:

"The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Washington, New Year's Day.—The writer is a prominent citizen of a neighboring county:

"I have it on good authority that last evening the President summoned his Cabinet, together, including Gen. Halleck, and without much ado, and without even the preface of an apology, said:

"Gentlemen, in the management and conduct of this war from henceforth I shall be the head of the concern. I have taken off my overcoat and thrown away my mittens, and shall now do something. I believe that I am as capable of dictating to you as you are to me, and hereafter, therefore, I shall direct and order matters myself. A change has become necessary, and now is the time to inaugurate it, and henceforth I will not be dictated to, and will not be interfered with."

"The gentleman who told me the above is trustworthy, and I believe it to be true."

Rev. C. W. Dennison made a speech at the Negro Jubilee, in New York, over President Lincoln's proclamation. He said:—

"He felt almost as if he was in kingdom come. (Cheers.) It was like a scene of the resurrection. We should work for liberty in spite of Governor Seymour and the devil combined. He thought credit enough was not given to Abe Lincoln. Abe Lincoln is Andrew Jackson christianized. One year ago last May he got his commission of President Lincoln as a chaplain, and told him his sentiments on the slavery question. President Lincoln said to him then, 'Mr. Dennison, we are turning over great leaves in the page of history, and the problem of freedom is to be wrought out upon the American continent.' (Cheers.) He believed, as he had authority for saying that Lincoln formed his plan for emancipation in Springfield, Ill., months before he came to Washington."

A quantity of excellent ice was gathered and secured in Richmond, Va., last week, according to the Richmond papers.

Gold, in New York, yesterday, 134½.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, Jan. 5.—Major Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:—We have fought one of the greatest battles of the war, and are victorious. Our entire success on the 31st was prevented by a surprise of the right flank, but we have, nevertheless, beaten the enemy after a three days battle.

They flew with great precipitation Saturday night.

The last of their columns of cavalry left this morning.

Their loss has been very heavy.

General Raines and Hanson killed.

Clasdon Adams, and Breckinridge are wounded.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major General Commanding.

Mr. Russell of the London Times, has finally "emptied his whole mind" on the subject of men and matters in America. A long review in that journal introduces us, in advance of the republication which we presume is inevitable, to the pages of his "American Diary," and fortifies the antecedent probability that we should find in it a lively picture of the troubled surface of things over which the "special" of the Times skimmed with so light and fleet a wing.

Under the recent order of the Judge Advocate of the U. S., at Washington, allowing women and children to go South, several ladies and children went from this place.

Gen. Butler is to visit New York immediately. The reports about his being placed in the Cabinet, and at the head of a division of the army, &c., are now contradicted.

Government financial affairs are now attracting more attention than ever, both in Washington, and at the North.

The friends of Senator Sumner say that he exercises great influence, at this time, in the administration of public affairs.

COURT.—Yesterday afternoon and to-day, the Court was engaged in the trial of civil causes of no interest to the public.

Great scarcity of food prevails among the fishing population of Newfoundland.

The Cincinnati Gazette gives a deplorable account of the condition of the runaway and released slaves in the rivers below. It says the number of colored persons at the different stations from Cairo to Helena, and including these, with Corinth and Grand Junction, is thought to be from 12,000 to 20,000 although it is constantly varying at each point. A large proportion of these are old and infirm.

The funded debt of New York has been reduced over two millions of dollars during the past year by actual payment, in the face of the completion of the canal enlargement, of the payment of all demands, and of heavy war expense. The Comptroller's estimate for the State taxes the ensuing year is about three and a quarter millions, against double that amount last year. There is a great falling off in this respect owing largely to the fact that nothing is required by the canal.

The total number of slaves "ordered and decreed to be free by President Lincoln's Proclamation in the designated States and parts of States amount, (errors of calculation excepted,) to 3,108,197.